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MINIUM SCREW STEAM ENGINE.—For SALE by the undersigned, a small Marine Screw Steam Engine, with two Screws, Tubular Boiler, Furnace, eight-horse power. Very suitable for a water tank, lighter, or ferry boat. **WILLIAM MACDONALD,** owner, Macquarie-place.

W MILL, ENGINE, &c.—FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a very superior Saw Machine, Steam Engine, Boilers, and every necessary apparatus for

It is an upland extensive saw mill, consisting of a vertical saw frame, capable of cutting 24 feet and downwards on the side, driven from above, with 20 cast-steel saws, main belt, cranes, and gear, built-in laces, chisels, etc., etc. It has a high-pressure steam engine, 25-horse power, with two hot boilers, hot water cylinders, etc., complete. The above was manufactured by McDowell and Sons, and he was guaranteed a first-rate machine, and perfect in all respects.

For plans and further particulars apply to MACDONALD, Macquarie-place.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—New
LAING, & Co., Dunbar
 Forward MacInt goods from the manufactories of
 Messrs. D. & J. Macdonald and Co., Glasgow, comprising
 Cambric and Japanese Drawings
 Ditto ditto trimmings and insertions
 Ditto ditto habit skirts and chemisettes
 Ditto ditto sleeves, collars, &c.
 Ladies and children's underclothing
 Baby linen, outfitting, &c., &c., &c.
ALL SALES, by WILLIAM MACDONALD, Macquarie-

UNTS PATENT SHEATHING NAILS—For
SALE, by the undersigned,
A half-ton of S. W. & CO.'S nails, 1 1/2 inch.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, importer, Macquarie-place.

ENGINEERS' FOUNDERS, and others—For
SALE, by the undersigned, two first-rate Vertical
Machines, with belts, cones, &c., complete.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, importer, Macquarie-place.

SAWYERS' MILLERS, and others—For

by the undersigned, a 10 horse-power horizontal steam engine and boiler, 10 cylinder, fly-wheel, and condenser, complete. This engine is admirably adapted for a saw mill. **WILLIAM MACDONALD, importer,** marine-place.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, COUNTRY BUYERS, &c.—Just landed, ex Herald, a large quantity of ladies' and children's underclothing, baby linen, and muslin goods, embroideries, flouncings, trimmings, &c. &c. &c. **WILLIAM MACDONALD, importer,** marine-place.

STANT STEAM Pile-Driving Machines.—For SALE by the undersigned, Two very superior Steam Pile-Driving Machines, with Tubular Boiler, Battering Ram, &c., complete. **WILLIAM MACDONALD**, Importer, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, to arrive per *Ormelia*.—One ton bolts, nuts, and washers, assorted. One ditto boiler rivets, ditto. **WILLIAM MACDONALD**, Macquarie-place.

M
S A L E, by the undersigned, --
Gen's wellingtons
Ditto half ditto
Ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto ditto ditto half ditto
Ditto elastic side boots
Ditto enamelled ditto ditto ditto
Ditto calf ditto ditto ditto
Ditto versalles ditto
Ditto balmoral ditto
Ditto button ditto

Ditto stout h'mpers
 Ditto light high-back ditto
 Stockmen's ditto
 Ladies' cloth boots, 5 to 7
 Ditto cashmere ditto, 5 to 7
 Ditto elastic side ditto
 Ditto patent calf shoes, 5 to 7
 Ditto ditto seal ditto, 5 to 7
 Ditto cordovan ditto, welt, 5 to 7
 Ditto ditto pumps, welt, 5 to 7
 6-9 and 10-12 cloth boots
 Ditto ditto

Ditto ditto ditto bishers
 1 to 4 ditto.
 Overkeepers and country buyers of the above will be
 antogonally supplied at COCK and HUNTS, George-
 town.

N	S	A	L	E
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 China matting				
Three-bushel bags				
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.				
27 and 36 inch woolbagging				

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Dean, Adams, and Dean's revolving pistols, from £6.
Colt's revolvers, from £4.
Single guns, from £1.
Double ditto, from £2 10s.
Eley's caps (waterproof).
Ditto cartridges.
Ditto gun-wadding.
J. GEORGE WHITFIELD, 6 (lat. 80) and 6, King-street.
lithd 1864.

Winnowing machines
rubbers, various sizes
do., extra size, superior; will shell 700 bushels per
day
ain mills
o-horsepower threshing machines
ditto ditto
a large sized grit mill
ditto ditto snut machine
corn and cob crusher, for grinding the cob with

ing-tooth horse-rakes
Many's imperial mowers
gar, corn, and coffee mills
rden engines
cutters, in four sizes
black yokes, superior quality and light
sible plunges, in four sizes, with wheels and collars.
above desirable articles, well adapted to the coming
winter season, now landing, and for SALE in lots to
microhaste.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, AND CO., Walkers'

Monday, September 24th.

WHEATLY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on
SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street,
the Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woolen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery

Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery

- Buttery
- Perfumery
- Oilmen's stores
- Wines
- Spirits
- Ale and porter
- Soap
- Salt
- Coffee
- Sugar
- Bengal cigars and cheroots
- Manilla pipe

OW, WALKER, and CO. offer for SALE, at their
Stores, Circular Quay, invoices of—
Draught beer
Bottled ditto
Case brandy
Oilmen's stores
Dundee manufactures
Europe rope
Spun yarn
Sewing thread
Cotton
Cotton

Ship blocks
Saddlery
Glassware
Crosskirk's wheels and axles
Crab winches
Steam engine, five horse-power
Blasting gunpowder
Printing ink.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES.—The true American
baking stoves, for every sort of fuel. Also, chairs, in
various styles, and other furniture, and other American

Country storekeepers and others will find their promptly executed. **SAMUEL HEEBLEWHITE,**
York-street.

DRAB, BEAVER, and SHELL HATS, for the
Summer.—Now landing, from the Clyde and Sea
28 cases of drab beaver, shell, French, and ladies'
hats of the best quality and latest fashions: also, a
supply of 1 and 1½ inch gold navy lace, gold oak leaf
embroidered crowns, cannosa, gold shambler combs,
handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Every description of hats
ready to order. **R. MOUNTCASTLE, 224,**

ASONIC.—Received by the undersigned, ex Dumber, a well-selected invoice of Masonic Clothing and
 ells, consisting of G. L. Garter Bins, Collar and Apron
 ons, Light Blue Watered ditto, R. Arch ditto, Gold
 Silver Fringes, and Tassels, R. Arch Jewels, Gold
 &c, Kid Skins, M. Mason's Aprons, R. Arch Aprons,
 sashes, &c., &c. R. LEWORTH, 167, George-
 t.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES, Nos. 5, 8, 10, Sited.

JAMES DEAN,

OCEAN CHIEF'S MAIL.

The following European intelligence appeared in a second edition issued yesterday afternoon.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From the European Times, August 26th.)

It was stated very confidently before Parliament that the Queen, when that event took place, would make a series of continental visits—would be the guest of the King of Prussia and the young King of Portugal, and on her return home would look in at Cork, with a view of inspecting the Lakes of Killarney. This was the court gossip put forth with a kind of semi-official air, and there was a look of probability about it, which induced belief; for a Prussian alliance with Victoria's eldest daughter is understood to be a settled point, and the juvenile monarch who rules in Lisbon is a favourite with Prince Albert, and indeed a blood relation. But it now appears that the head of the State does not intend during the present year of grace to go beyond the limits of Great Britain—that, in fact, when she moves from Osborne, it will be to her home in the highlands of Scotland. The movements of Royalty largely influence that volatile thing called fashion, and in this view they are always of more or less concern to an influential section of the community.

The military reviews continue. Determining to keep up the martial spirit of the nation, the Queen has attended another review at Aldershot, where infantry and cavalry to the number of 20,000 were present. The manoeuvring of the soldiers was very fine, but except to a favoured few, the whole affair was a kind of sealed book. The spectators on foot were not permitted to enter the charmed circle, were too far away to be able to appreciate the niceties of soldierly drill, and distance, instead of lending "enchantment to the view," obscured the poetry of motion. There was one luxury, however, which went far to compensate the sight-seekers—the day was beautifully fine, the heavens smiled propitiously, and the glorious country around, rich in the treasures of harvest, presented an appearance which delighted the eye and gladdened the heart. The present sovereign, it used to be said, was always favoured by the elements—always had what was called "Queen's weather." But lately the elements have been less propitious to "the head that wears a crown," and it is pleasant to know, both for the sake of the Queen's soldiers and the Queen herself, that her former good luck has returned.

A very important movement in favour of less labour and increased relaxation has been originated in Manchester. It is already well known that the half-holiday on Saturday, which commences at two o'clock, is confined at present to the warehousemen, clerks, and factory operatives of the city. The object of the new movement is to extend the same advantage to persons employed in retail establishments. A formidable objection was urged to this curtailment, and one which had much force in it, namely, that as Saturday is a market-day, and the day on which the shops are paid to be open, the large retail establishments could not close at two in the afternoon without throwing the best part of their business into the hands of the very small shopkeepers, who would keep open to any hour at night to suit their own pockets, and it was added that some extensive retail shops received more money after two o'clock on Saturday than during the rest of the week. In order, therefore, to reduce the hours of labour with as little injury as possible, it was proposed that the half-holiday should be kept on Wednesday afternoon; but to this proposition the majority of the meeting refused to agree. It was then arranged that steps should be taken to urge a change of system on Saturday—such as the payment of wages on the previous day, and, if necessary, changing the market to some other day—the strongest possible assurance of the sincerity of the movement on the part of those who have undertaken it.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has published a letter during the last few days, addressed to the editor of an Irish journal, in which he refers with gratitude to the efforts which have been made without his knowledge to procure his own unconditional release from captivity, so that he might once more return to his home. From this document, which is quite free from boast or flattery of any kind, we learn that no less than 140 members of Parliament, of all political opinions, memorialised Lord Palmerston in the last session to grant this boon to Mr. O'Brien, and that one gentleman twice made a voyage round the world in the hope of carrying him away—that the Canadian Parliament petitioned for his restoration to Ireland; that in Van Diemen's Land all the colonists, without reference to country, treated him with the most considerate courtesy;—and that the warmth of his reception in the colonies of Australia and in the United States penetrated him deeply. In conclusion, he says:—"To all who have expressed or felt sympathy, I would willingly tender my acknowledgments; and it is with this view that I address you this letter, in the hope that it may obtain extended publicity." We announced recently that Mr. O'Brien had for the present declined to enter parliament, and to this determination he appears still to adhere. Experience, a bitter monitor, has evidently produced a strong impression on the mind of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Crimean report turns out as we thought it would—a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Everybody is excused, and nobody is to blame. That there should have been any sparring between the Judge Advocate in the House of Commons and Lord Lucan in the place above was owing to the fiery impetuosity of the latter, who could not wait, and must discharge his spleen. Had he been patient, his utmost wishes would have been satisfied. The following estimate, which is the leading London paper of the 25th forms of the report, is a correct one:—"This extraordinary document, which realises the worst anticipations of those who realised the worst, contains merely a plan for screening men whose conduct had been amply proved by the army, the public, and, finally, by the Government commissioners dispatched for the purpose to the seat of war. Each of the implicated officers is declared perfectly blameless; the judgment of the commissioners is revised in every point; and it is only grudgingly allowed that they were not actuated by malicious feeling. If it were likely that the nation would attribute the least importance to the verdict given, it might be contested by argument, by the recital of facts which everyone knows, and conclusions from which few would be likely to dissent."

The dinner which the Sultan gave to the Allied commanders, at Constantinople, was a very grand affair. Marshal Pelissier was present, but General Codrington was not. He arrived from the Crimea too late to be entertained.

During the dinner a terrific thunderstorm arose, which broke the windows of the dining-room, and silenced the music. The superstitious Turks who were present drew the most melancholy conclusions from this augury. "It suggested to many," says one of the accounts, "the idea of Belshazzar's feast, and the handwriting on the wall."

The special correspondent of the London Times, before taking a final leave of the Crimea, has gone over some of the now celebrated spots, consecrated in all future time to history. In yesterday's issue of that paper appears an article extending over three columns, and headed "The Alma Revisited"—an appropriate title, but all the genius of the gifted writer cannot infuse life into a dead carcass—can hardly galvanise an extinct body. The stern realities of war have been so vividly familiar to the public that all present interest in the places disappear, however graphically conveyed, apart from the moving panorama of actual events with which they were associated. It will require the hand of time to mellow the tints. A transition state like the present is unfavourable to romance or poetry.

The accounts from Vienna, which are filtered through the French newspapers, represent Austria as being alarmed at the state of Spain, and absorbed in the means of putting down any demonstrations which may occur in Italy. A more energetic Austria-General has replaced the one in command of the Duchy of Parma. It is added that the Austrian note to Naples was more decided than we represented it last week. The other foreign news of the week possesses no interest.

The Viceroys of Egypt, Said Pacha, gave a series of entertainments at his palace during three days in the middle of last month, of the most superb description. Some of the letter-writers on the spot appear quite unable to rise to the great theme,—a becoming description of this combination of European and Oriental grandeur. In this case figures beat fancy, and the bare announcement that the feasting cost considerable more than £100,000 is the best comment on the affair.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander at Moscow, which is impending, will also be rich in all that can please the eye, the ear, and the palate. The English aristocracy are flocking to the scene in great numbers. Sir Robert Peel and his wife are already on the wing, the Marchioness of Stafford and other beauties. Karl Granville, our ambassador extraordinary, will be very imposing in his new state carriage, built for the occasion, together with five extra carriages and twenty horses—all of which have preceded him from Spain shows that the Queen and O'Donnell have triumphed, and that the liberties of the country are for the present trampled underfoot. Order, we learn, reigns at Barcelona; Catalonia is in the hands of the Royal troops. The disarming of the national militia is every where going on. All the provinces of Spain recognise the authority of the Government.

AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"There was a report this afternoon that representations of a conciliatory nature, addressed by the Austrian Government to that of Naples, had had a good effect, and that the King had promised slight concessions and some modification of the system that has excited such universal reprobation, and in which the reprobation of England and France have proved powerless to produce a change. The rumour may possibly be well founded, but slight concessions could hardly be expected to close the question, as they certainly would not put an end to the scandal Naples is giving to Europe."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

St. Petersburg, August 2.—Privy Councillor Butenief is entrusted with an extraordinary mission to the Sultan, and is appointed Head of the Resident Embassy at Constantinople, Prince Labanoff-Rostovsky is appointed Secretary of Legation, and M. Argypouco, First Dragoman.

The English, French, and Austrian Commissioners consider that Belgrade ought to belong to Turkey. Russia persists in her claim to Paris, Monday.—The title of Duke has been conferred upon Marshall Pelissier.

Admiral Surcouf, who directed the construction of the bridge across the harbour of Sebastopol, has died of his wounds.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

JULY 25TH.

IN ANSWER TO MR. H. BARKLEY, MR. WILSON said a tender had been accepted by the Government for £28,000 for the conveyance of mails to the Cape, and £40,000, including the Mauritius and Indian services. The service would commence in August. The tender was for five years.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONTRACT.

In reply to Mr. H. G. LANGTON, MR. WILSON said the Government did not provide any test of the speed of the vessels for the mails to Australia under the recent contract, as they considered that a sufficient test was provided for the accomplishment of the service within the specified time by the heavy penalties set forth in the contract. The Government had power at any time to put an end to the contract if they were dissatisfied.

THE PROSECUTION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, JULY 29. The Commissioners—viz., the Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and Lord Montagu—took their seats before the throne at two o'clock, and the Commons were immediately summoned.

The Lord Chancellor, in a loud and distinct tone of voice, read the following speech:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session."

When Her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigour essential to success.

You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

"Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purpose for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honourable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare."

Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interest in peace, those antipathies which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and good will which a faithful execution of engagements will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive, during the war in which she has been engaged, numerous and honorable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's Crown.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for rendering more effectual the police powers in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This Act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertions of honest industry.

Her Majesty rejoices to think that the Act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

The Act for regulating joint-stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the Acts passed relative to the gentle laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience which the difference of those laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with the County Courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for placing the Coast Guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty will afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing in time of peace means applicable to national defence on the occurrence of any future emergency.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favourable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the wellbeing of nations; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings for the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Lord Chancellor then, in her Majesty's name, declared Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, the 7th of October.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Daily News, July 31st.)

As length there is intelligence of considerable importance from Spain. The insurrection, so far from being nearly put down, as the Madrid journals have for several days been pretending, is evidently spreading and assuming formidable proportions.

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th admits that "there are still several towns in the province of Granada in a state of insurrection," but it professes to feel no uneasiness at the fact, which it attributes solely to the circumstance of the troops being without a leader, General Blanco having been "most unexpectedly" taken prisoner by the insurgents at Jaen. Private letters, however, put the affair in a very different light.

It appears that at Granada the National Guard, having obtained permission from the Captain-General to assemble, immediately assumed a hostile attitude. The troops sent against them "showed so much indecision," (that is the expression used by a party favourable to O'Donnell), that the Captain-General found it necessary "to consent to an armistice of six days." In other words, he was constrained to allow the insurrection to organise itself. The National Guard put themselves in communication with various neighbouring localities, where risings took place, and General Blanco, who had been sent by Government to supersede the Captain-General on account of the "weakness" shown by the latter, was taken prisoner by the rebels. At Malaga the troops joined the National Guard, and headed by the civil governor made their pronouncement against the coup d'etat. It is, however, reported that all the officers above the rank of chef de battalion withdrew from their men. The latest news represents Almeri and Jaen as still maintaining a hostile attitude.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 26th, received at Marseilles, state that General Zapatero held the town with a force of about twelve thousand men, and that the streets had "nearly" resumed their ordinary appearance. The greater part of the factory operatives had returned to their work. Many, however, had "followed the insurgents," who have left the town, and joined by the peasantry the mountains in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. This is exactly what was feared. At the

date of the 26th, it was stated in Barcelona that Saragossa, having received from various quarters detachments of regular troops which had "pronounced" against the Government, formed a stronghold of resistance. It was added that the peasants of Lower Arragon were still marching in large numbers to join the insurrection at Saragossa, just as those of Catalonia rallied around Barcelona. These accounts go to corroborate the statement as to the formidable numbers of General Falcon's forces made by the *Moniteur* a few days ago—a statement which it has never retracted, although it has published less authentic intelligence not easily reconcilable with it. It is quite clear by this time that the stories of General Falcon having fled, of General Dulce having opened fire on Saragossa several days ago, and of his being in a condition to cut off the supply of provisions from the insurgent garrison, were all inventions of O'Donnell's party.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles says, "The Spanish packet El Vifredo which left Barcelona on the morning of the 26th, has arrived. The following is a summary of the principal news:—Barcelona has returned to its normal condition; most of the factories have resumed work. Sixteen thousand troops are concentrated in the town and the command of General Zapatero, Governor of Catalonia. If, however, the town is calm, the same cannot be said of the environs. The insurgents who were driven out on the 21st spread themselves over the country, raised the peasantry, and are at this moment encamped with them in the mountains. According to letters from Saragossa, arrived at Barcelona at the moment of the departure of El Vifredo, the numbers of the rebels were continually increasing in consequence of the defection of some regiments in Arragon, and of the arrival of the peasants, who, as at Barcelona, made common cause with the insurgents. The Queen's troops sent from Madrid had not yet arrived."

A letter in the *Press* says:—"Two days ago the Queen, obeying the suggestions of those by whom she is surrounded, frankly demanded from Marshal O'Donnell the return of her mother. The minister only replied by a respectful silence."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independent* says, in a letter dated July 24th, that he is positively informed it is the intention of the Government to regard the Constituent Cortes as defunct, and officially to proclaim their dissolution as soon as order shall have been re-established. The Government will not think of convening a new constituent assembly to deliberate upon the future constitution of the country, but will impose upon it either the constitution of 1837 or the constitution of 1845; but which of these has not yet been determined. If the constitution of 1837 be adopted, a modification of it will be made by changing the elective character of the Senate; if the constitution of 1845 be preferred, an article will be added to it securing the immunity of certain individuals, with a provision for completely extinguishing the liberty of the Press.

It is said by the Paris correspondent of the *Independent*, that Narvaez, on his way back to Paris, travelled in the same railway carriage with O'Donnell, the Spanish ambassador, and that they were engaged in earnest conversation all the way. Lord Howden, he says, is still at all the way.

SURRENDER OF SARAGOSSA.

Paris, Saturday Morning.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"On the 21st, August 1.—Saragossa has surrendered to the Government. General Dulce made his entry there with his troops at half-past one p.m. The whole of the Peninsula is tranquil and obeys the orders of her Majesty."

(From the *Argus* Correspondent.)

Most of the Ministry are on the wing. Mr. Lowe has gone to America, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He made, we think, a good selection for his summer tour; let us hope he will return a wiser, if not a sadder man. His career this session has not been encouraging. Liverpool has beaten him on the "property is theft" question; and his Joint Stock Bill has damaged him with the business public.

The elevation of Mr. Strutt to the peerage, with the title of Lord Belper, is an event that is being much discussed. The *Manchester Examiner* speaks of it with great satisfaction, as marking "the surrender of feudalism to industry." This is not strictly true. The reconciliation of feudalism with industry would have been a more correct expression, not but what that has been effected in reality long ago; nor am I able to perceive the wide difference between the ennobling of Mr. Strutt and that of any other successful merchant. The question is beginning to be mooted whether the honours of the British peerage should not be extended to successful colonists. This would certainly seem one very efficacious method of knitting them to the mother country.

The Central American question is now finally settled. The Bay Islands are to be given up to Honduras, which State guarantees their eternal neutrality. If it can be adhered to, this is a very satisfactory arrangement.

The coronation at Moscow is likely to be a very grand affair. Lord Granville and Sir Robert Peel attend on behalf of England. They will probably enjoy themselves extremely.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CASES.
Before Mr. Justice Milford and a Special Jury of twelve.

MORRIS V. TAYLOR.
This was an action by the official assignee of the insolvent estate of Messrs. Goldsmith and Row against Mr. Taylor, to recover the value of certain goods said to have been the property of the estate, or in the order of the disposition of the insolvent at the date of their sequestration, which had been converted by Mr. Taylor to his own use. The pleadings were signed by Mr. Taylor, and were substantially there were two questions at issue: first, as to whether the defendant had a right to seize and sell the goods of Goldsmith and Row by virtue of a bill of sale executed by them in his favour, on the formation of the partnership; secondly, as to whether it was so warrantable wholly, or only in part; only so that the bill of sale would cover the goods and collateral points; and, as to whether the instrument was executed, or would cover the subsequently acquired stock also. Each of these questions involved also the determination of several minor and collateral points. The trial of this case was commenced on Thursday.

Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Maymont, and Mr. Martin appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. D. Hill, for the defendant. The insolvents, Messrs. Goldsmith and Row, had, up to the time of their sequestration, carried on business as drapers in George-street. The business had been originally carried on by Bridgeman and Row; but in September, 1855, Mr. Bridgeman retired, and leaving \$500 as a consideration for so doing, and Mr. Goldsmith came into the business in his stead. A bill of sale, however, although there was about £700 worth of stock on hand, there were outstanding li-

abilities to about the same amount. To enable the new firm to carry on, an arrangement was made with Mr. Taylor, by which the latter agreed to pay off the whole of these liabilities, receiving possession of the entire stock from Bridgeman and Row, and giving possession of the same to the new firm upon the latter executing the bill of sale already mentioned. According to the terms of this bill of sale there were to be weekly payments of £200, and in default the mortgage was at liberty to resume possession, but whether he could do so without giving notice was a disputed point, depending upon the construction of the bill of sale. The mortgagee was empowered also to change the rate of payment at any time he thought fit, upon giving due notice to the mortgagors. In short, he was vested with the most full powers for the resumption of ownership in the event of his interests rendering such a step necessary. The terms of this bill of sale also were such as would seem sufficient to retain the security over any such stock as the mortgagors might subsequently acquire. It was a question, however, in dispute, as to whether such an operation could legally be given to it, and in support of the negative of this proposition, particular reliance was placed upon the words of Goldsmith, 7 Q. B. rep. 856. But it was distinctly understood that, however the case might terminate the legal question as to the construction and effect of this bill of sale, it would have to come before the full Court. The firm of Goldsmith and Row carried on business until the 14th of January last. The private estate of Goldsmith was sequestrated on the 1st of February, and that of the firm on the 14th of the same month, but nothing turned upon the former sequestration. During the time that Taylor paid sum of £1542 11s. 8d. to Messrs. Flower, Saling, and Co., on account of Goldsmith and Row, and had acquired other additional claims against them, so that he had a credit as much as the stock on hand. During the same time, however, Taylor had paid sum of £1542 11s. 8d. to Messrs. Flower, Saling, and Co., on account of Goldsmith and Row, and had acquired other additional claims against them, so that he had a credit as much as the stock on hand.

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COURT OF REQUESTS.—FRIDAY.

£30 JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER AND TWO ASSASSORS.

NIXON V. GORMAN.—This was an action to recover damages for loss sustained by the alleged failure on the part of the defendant, a bill of the Court of Requests, to take the proper steps to carry into effect an execution issued on the suit of plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff obtained judgment against a man named Mappin, in March last, and an execution, which was placed in the hands of Gorman, was issued; Gorman selling Mappin that he held the execution, was selling the latter to wait and see what would be the result of the proceedings an objection was made by the defendant's attorney, Mr. Brown, that there was no proof, as required by the act, that the action had been commenced within six months after the alleged negligence of the bailiff in holding the execution, was dismissed. The Court found a verdict for the defendant.

PERK V. DAVIS.—This was an action to recover £21, the amount of a promissory note drawn by the defendant and accepted by the plaintiff, who was the assignee of the note. The note became due on the 7th June, but about the 16th of May was stolen from the office of the plaintiff, together with a considerable amount of cash and other property. The note was payable to Mr. Rich, and was endorsed by him to Mr. Perk, who had also endorsed it. Evidence was adduced to show that when the note became due the plaintiff tendered the defendant a kind of indemnity in consideration of his paying the promissory note. The defendant declined to accept the bond, but offered to give a new promissory note at one, two, or three months, provided certain law expenses were paid. The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, but ordered that each party pay their own costs, and that the plaintiff give the defendant a bond of indemnity, to secure him against further proceedings on the part of the promissory note. Mr. Michael appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roberts for the defendant.

MOSES V. PICKERING.—The plaintiff in this case sought to recover £15 3s. 9d. the value of certain goods entrusted to the defendant, an auctioneer, male, and alleged to have been wrongfully converted. The circumstances of the case, as stated for the plaintiff, were these: Pickering having entered into partnership with two other persons, Cockburn and Hughes, as auctioneers, made application to Moses, to be entrusted with such goods as he might have for sale. The plaintiff said he would undertake to do so, provided he was indemnified by Moses, who sent some property to be sold. The defendant declined to accept the bond, but offered to give a new promissory note at one, two, or three months, provided certain law expenses were paid. The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, but ordered that each party pay their own costs, and that the plaintiff give the defendant a bond of indemnity, to secure him against further proceedings on the part of the promissory note. Mr. Michael appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roberts for the defendant.

MOSES V. PICKERING.—The plaintiff in this case sought to recover £15 3s. 9d. the value of certain goods entrusted to the defendant, an auctioneer, male, and alleged to have been wrongfully converted. The circumstances of the case, as stated for the plaintiff, were these: Pickering having entered into partnership with two other persons, Cockburn and Hughes, as auctioneers, made application to Moses, to be entrusted with such goods as he might have for sale. The plaintiff said he would undertake to do so, provided he was indemnified by Moses, who sent some property to be sold. The defendant declined to accept the bond, but offered to give a new promissory note at one, two, or three months, provided certain law expenses were paid. The Court found a verdict for the plaintiff, but ordered that each party pay their own costs, and that the plaintiff give the defendant a bond of indemnity, to secure him against further proceedings on the part of the promissory note. Mr. Michael appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roberts for the defendant.

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GUYANA—19th and 18th October. From the Guayana River
bay horses, 1 year shoulder, set in forked, black points, humped
back. Bay yearling entire, 7 uppers down both shoulders, brown
markings. Brown yearling entire, no visible brand, brown
down base of hind foot white. To be sold on 17th November.

GOATIA CREEK—13th October. From Marandoon, brown
horse, dark on forehead, only one horn, branded K near
shoulder. Black and white heifer, both eyes, 4 years old,
dark down ribs, blue steer, 3 years old, white head, J on
chestnut hind shoulder.—Common gelding, silver grey, 6 years
old legs white, branded KW on shoulder. Prime Brumadallid
yearling, 1 year shoulder, 2 uppers down both sides, red nose
shoulder, bay horse, MW under saddle, 1 on off mouth. To be
sold on 10th November.

Foreign Shams		10/25	...	19	10,704
Arrivals, date and point from					
from, and other foreign					
spirits, not otherwise					
spirits	7,814				5,617
Brandy	35,008	5,760	8,347	754	24,097
Gin	38,554	5,750	1,024	155	49,483
Whisky	7,854	480	807	194	7,843
Others	4,396	40	75	192	8,666
British Spirits	4,645	350	296	141	4,066
Foreign	1,645	130	111	51	4,600
Taxation
Excise	6,082	27,350	11,755	5,491	4,066
Fine and Court	778				778
Land	778				778
Other	2,521	6,321	370	179	3,591
Sum	2,521				7,814

VICTORIA MARKETS.

CATTLE.—Mr. James Panton gives the following particulars relative to the hay market.—The week, \$15 loads came to market. The supply this week has been scanty, and prices have advanced accordingly. Best hay, \$10 10c to \$11 16c; second, The same, \$9 10c to \$10 10c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—W. Degraeves and Co.'s mills: 1st flour, \$23 per ton; second, \$21; O'Connell's do., \$21; Hazell's do., \$20 75c.

amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £500,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 20 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £50,000; amount of the reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £110,000.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £101,437 8s. 6d.; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £8235 1s. 10d.; deposits not bearing

messrs. Abram Gartside and Co. in their annual, dated the 31st July, give the following report of the wool market :—

"The month there has been a good demand for most of the best sorts. Mediterranean and Oporto kinds have been in great request. The latter have been in great demand for the summer months, and prices have a tendency upwards. East India and other sorts are also wanted, but few are offered by private hands. In fairer sales to some extent have been made, chiefly in the West country, and from 16d. to 18d. per lb. has been obtained."

The London fairs commenced on the 17th instant, and will continue until the 31st proximo. There is a fair attendance of buyers, and the market is well supplied with a selection from the May series of 1d. per lb. for the best, and 1½d. on the lower qualities. These rates will, no doubt, be maintained for some time."

There has also been a good demand for English, Irish, and

afford one of its number to specially devote his duties
 to the omnibuses, and by such a proceeding being im-
 mediately carried into effect, the daily accidents would
 not be quite so numerous, nor the over-driven animals
 so ill-used, as at the present. I think I complained
 through your valuable Journal a short time ago of a
 similar matter affecting, but as no notice was taken of my hum-
 ble proposition and advice by the authorities, I feel
 justified to again call their attention to the matter, and
 trust you will give publicity to these few lines, and
 strive to get immediate notice and redress.
 I am, Sir, yours, &c.
 A SPECTATOR.

[illegible][illegible]

BREAN; bran, 18 sd per bushel; wheat bought at £5 to the fed
Digh's mill; Digh's mill: Blue Flour, 25s; seconds, 22s; to the fed
19 sd.

CATTLE.—Here: the yards this week have been abundantly supplied with fat cattle principally from the Billington, most of which were of very fine quality, and considering the number of sales, the prices obtained were rather good. The average was £26 per head; or from 25s to 30s per 100 lbs.; a lot of the best animals being sold at 22s each. There has been some advance on previous rates. Fat cattle: a very full supply has been offered at 22s each, and a slight reduction of price in the cows' quotations, but prices were satisfactory, considering the large number in the market. We quote prime quality at 27s 6d and inferior at 25s 6d. Another consignment of about 100 head of a small lot of milking cows and bullocks, at an average of 15s 6d each, arrived at 22s each. From 12s 6d to 16s they were over supplied and prices falling low. We sold 30 head at 15s 6d each, and the remainder at a slight reduction of price. A large number were offered but prices are without alteration. Some few animals worth 15s, inferior from 10s to 12s.

HORSES.—We received our sale on Monday with a shipment of V.D.L. draught horses in good order, which sold readily at 10s 2d to 10s 6d. Another consignment of four of the latter description, we passed off at £34 10s, to £43. A mob of 80 colts and fillies, from the Owens district, we sold on Wednesday and Thursday at 10s 6d each, before cattle had been offered, and they were in very low condition, and brought poor prices. In the evening we sold 100 head of yearlings at 10s 6d each.

WOOL AND TALLOW MARKET.—The first instalments of various types of wool have arrived in town, but it is not intended to bring them forward until after the middle of next month. The value of the sale will fall £35 to £36, mixed and beef £35 to £36. At present the tallow market is somewhat better than last week, and the lower priced grades maintain fair rates, and meet with ready sale. Quotations are as last week, 13s. 6d. to 16s. County, 10s. 6d.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

THE amount of gold-dust which was by the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint during the week for the time ending to-day, has been 20,000 sovereigns.

The amount of gold-dust imported into the same establishment during the week for the time ending to-day, has been 5032 ounces. Of this quantity 3225 ounces were received from the Rocky River diggings.

The quantity of gold-dust received through the Post Office during the week has been 563 ounces.

The Western Express arrived this morning and delivered at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint the following quantities of gold dust:

from Bathurst, 740 ounces 6 dwts.; Orange, 3 ounces 13 dwts. 4 grs.; Sofala, 388 ounces 3 dwts. 6 grs.; Stony Creek, 108 ounces 3 dwts.; Tamboraan, 184 ounces 13 dwts.; Livia Creek, 595 ounces 13 dwts. 22 grs. Total, 3050 ounces 7 dwts. 8 grs.

The following general Abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Bank within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the weekly statements during the quarter from the 30th June to the 30th September, are published in to-day's Government Gazette.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £2,752,705; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £2,572,705. 11d.; balances due to other banks and branches, £334,508 12s. 3d. Deposits not bearing interest, £98,262 9s. 11d.; bearing interest, £221,150 10s. 11d.; total amount of liabilities, £7,055,699 10s. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £163,211 7s. 2d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £86,990 13s.; landed property, £11,382 8s. 6d.; notes and bills of other banks, £30,898 16s. 6d.; due from other banks and branches, £350,325 2s. 9d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £243,892 17s. 7d. Total amount of assets, £779,190 9s.; amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £1,256,925; amount of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 10 per cent.; amount of the last dividend declared £62,816 5s.; amount of the reserved profit, after declaring such dividend, £259,568 9s. 7d.

WESTERN EXPRESS, LTD., AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £28,961 12s. 8d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £54,887 13s. 1d.; bearing interest, £19,385 13s. 8d.; total liabilities, £103,234 19s. 10d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £174,724 10s. 9d.; landed property, £55,233 1s. 4d.; notes and bills of other banks, £455 12s. 4d.; balances due from other banks within the colony of New South Wales, £20,000; amount of all debts due to the Bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £35,593 9s. 6d.; total assets, £240,428 13s. 3d.; amount of the capital stock paid up at the date of the last dividend declared, £10,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 4 per cent. per annum; amount of last dividend declared, £10,000; amount of the reserved profits, after declaring such dividend, £3378 2s. 5d.

COMMERCIAL BANK COMPANY.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £196,887 18s. 5d.; balances due to other banks, £339,479 0s. 9d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £826,007 19s. 4d.; bearing interest, £55,000. Total amount of liabilities, £1,117,374 18s. 6d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £59,401 10s. 4d.; gold and silver, in bullion or bars, £10,405 9s. 9d.; landed property, £16,000; notes and bills of other banks, £11,145 19s. 4d.; balances due from other banks, £79,625 14s. 6d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £724,818 10s. 4d.; total amount of assets, £1,123,338 4s. 7d.; amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £237,075; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 15 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £17,696 5s.; amount of the reserved profits, after declaring such dividend, £42,065 17s. 9d.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £8,801 9s. 8d.; bills in circulation not bearing interest, 707,080; balances due to other banks, £104,914 17s.; deposits not bearing interest, £22,093,388 11s. 8d.; total amount of liabilities, £22,907,989; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £2,715,111 18s. 4d.; assets: coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £74,388 9s. 8s.; gold and silver, in bullion or bars, £118,164 17s.; government securities, £29,918 9s. 2d.; landed property, £48,714 6s. 10d.; notes and bills of other banks, £21,065 10s. 1d.; balances due from other banks, and London branch of the bank, £518,122 7s.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £2,063,029 2s. 4d.; total amount of assets, £3,607,403 6s. 4d.; amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £500,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 20 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £50,000; amount of the reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £110,000.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £101,437 9s. 6d.; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £8235 1s. 10d.; deposits not bearing

Total, £600,019 18s. 7d.; **total amount of liabilities**, £709,692 18s. 11d. **Assets:** Coined metal and silver, and other coined metals, £303,918 15s. 6d.; landed property, £24,358 5s. 5d.; notes and bills of other banks, £2172 5s. 5d. Amount of all debts due to the Board, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except Bankers' bills, and balances due to the said Bank from other banks, £632,491 6s. 5d. Total amount of assets, £662,949 10s. 9d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £400,000; of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, six per cent. and minus of 6s. per share, equal to 20 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £90,000; amount of the reserved profits, after declaring such dividend, £400,667 16s. 11d.

The share market has been very active this week, and some large transactions have taken place, at improved prices. Sales have been effected in the following shares:—Bank of New South Wales, £43 and £45, cum and ex dividend; Australian Joint Stock Bank, £13 and £13 1s.; Newcastle Coal and Copper Shares, 5 per cent. discount; New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, £3 9s. cum dividend. Australian Steam Navigation Company, £13. Insurance Company, £13 and £13 1s.

Government Debentures are firm, and have been sold at 100 and accrued interest. A large quantity of Geelong and Melbourne 8 per cent. debentures have changed hands this week at 100 per cent. premium and interest.

The flour market is still very dull, and flour is quoted £2 a ton lower by the millers, namely, No. 1 flour, £22; second, £20. Some large quantities have been effected at auction and privately at much lower rates. Wheat, 7s. 6d. Most of the late importations are still in the original and.

In Groceries, business is limited to town trade principally, in consequence of the present high cost of carriage, and the difficulty of procuring loading for the country; the carriers being very generally employed in the fields at this season of the year.

Coffee.—A few tons of Manila were disposed of yesterday in bond at 8½d.; Java is held for a higher figure, but there is little disposition on the part of the trade to operate at present rates.

Tea.—The arrival of the Mactio, from Hongkong, will not affect the market, the cargo consisting small and nearly all half-chests which are very valuable packages.

Provisions.—Home market supplied, at 1s. 1s. 1d.; cheese, prime New Zealand, saleable, 1s. 1s. 3d.; butter, no enquiry; salmon and sardines in better demand.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Bottled fruits and pickles scarcely realise first cost, and no appearance of improvement; salad oil, jams, and Rh. mustard, meet with a steady sale at paying prices.

DRESSED FRUITS.—Currents, of middling quality, are plentiful at 1s. to 1s. 1d.; fine quality, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.; raisins, the highest rates in England and the difficulty of securing thorough sound fruit has checked shipments considerably. Eleme, in boxes, not so bad. Cheese in barrels are quoted in the August circulars at 46s. to 47s. in bond.

SUGARS.—This market continues to be firm, especially for refined goods. The Sugar Companies' quotations are as follows:—Loaf and newcrops, £258; crystals, £47 to £49; pieces, £45; treacle, £36; Pampanga, £32 to £33; sugar, £28 10s. to £30. Colonial rum, 14s. 3d. to 25 p. c., duty paid; white spirit, 19s. for C. O. P., duty paid.

Messrs. Mackay and Threlkeld here on important sale of Kauri and American pine, on the Circular Quay, ex Lord Burleigh, and Kathay. The following is a list of prices obtained:—Kauri pine boards, 8 x 12 feet assorted lengths, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per hundred superficial measure; 7 x 8 1½, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 6 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 5 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 4 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 3 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 2 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; 1 x 8, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; American white pine, imported and grooved, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per 100; cuttings, in which only reaches 6s. 6d. The importation of the above is a small one, and the applications at the moment are also satisfactory results, indicating an increased activity of the trade of the luxury proportionate to the general activity of the trade of the colony.

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TO PUBLISHERS.—Two capital houses to LET, one near the old ditto, South Head Road, and the Recesses—both very desirable for business purposes. Other properties in every locality, for disposal. G. F. BARNES, 35 Kent-street.

TO LET, Two Houses in Bag-street, Woolloomoo, each having seven rooms and kitchen, the other six rooms and kitchen. Both have large yards, bath, and water supply. For further particulars apply to J. H. M. BARBER, No. 1, Ray-street, Woolloomoo.

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TO LET, a Dwelling-house, and workshop, suitable for Boat-builder or Shipwright, on Dukes' Wharf, near Point, apply to the Storekeeper.

TO LET, three large and very comfortable Houses, or lodgings in Campbell's Wharf, and adjoining Messrs. Martyn and Combe. For particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street.

TO LET, the Office (second floor) at present occupied by JAMES DEAN, 19, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, one of those five Houses, with verandah and balconies, situated at the corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets, Woolloomoo, containing eight rooms, parlor, pool stairs, wood-oven, &c. For particulars apply to PAISLEY and FRAYER, 323, George-street, near the Strand-street.

TO LET, as an Office, a small back room, on Hunter and King st. Apply at 31, Elizabeth-street, between Market and King-street.

TO LET, a Front Bedroom, furnished, and board, & stabling if required. 43, William-street.

TO LET, a Double-Fronted Shop and Dwelling-house, Parramatta-street: the first shop past the Bank Works. A rare chance for draper or milliner who goes into business; water and main gas pipes laid on. The respectable tenant it will be let for thirty stallions a week.

TO BE LET, 65, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, BE LET or SOLD, a House and Shop (with-
out an adjoining house), situated at the corner
of Grosvenor-street, and is suitable for
public-house or general store. Rent moderate. Apply
the premises.

TO LET, Good Office Rooms, at 312, George-street,
Apply to J. TAYLOR and CO., 312, George-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, the *Hermione*, a small
immediate possession, having been painted and put
through, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, large garden
with a well, out, with a large barn, and is close
to Johnson's Bay. For particulars apply to Mr. GOOD-
P. O. The Hotel, York-street.

THE SPLENDID STORES, so well known as
Messrs. *Wentworth and Son*, situated in Wyndham-street,
are TO BE LET, Apply to VIAL PARAN, M-
LIERS, and CO., Circular Wharf, and Macquarie-street.

TO LET the Shop and Office lately occupied
by J. H. LARK. Apply to the Sheriff
in charge of the premises.

TO LET, No. 3, Bourke-Lane. Possession to
be given 1st November. Apply No. 4, College-street,
Hyde Park.

TO LET, 3-roomed Cottages, 15s. per week; 3-roomed
Cottages, 10s. per week. Apply to Mr. BEZANT, 10, Col-
ditch, 15s. and 10s. J. PUSHER.

TO LET, the Yeast Store, Stabling, &c., recently oc-
cupied by Messrs. Halsone and Co., at the back of site
in Market-lane. Apply to Mr. HILLY, 27, St. Martin's Lane.
For particulars apply to Mr. HILLY, 27, St. Martin's Lane.
September 26, 1856.

TO LET, with or without furniture, the House known
as "the Hawk-street" South, containing six
rooms, entrance hall and kitchen, (fitted with a
sink stone, &c.), servants' rooms, store rooms, good yard
&c. &c. The back balcony it has a splendid view
of the Harbour, &c. Apply to Mr. J. P. JOSEPHSON, 123,
Castlereagh-street.

TO Apply to WILLIAM CRANE, 178 Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Darling-street, Balmain, close to the Ferry
bridge, large, roomy, lighted out-houses, large yard,
good well of water. Apply to Mr. F. JOSEPHSON,
123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Cleveland-street, Radnor, a two-story
house, with a good kitchen, good yard, &c. &c.
large yard, rent 25s. weekly. Apply to Mr. F.
JOSEPHSON, 123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Balmain, the House late in the occupation
of Messrs. *Wentworth and Son*, containing ten rooms, large yard,
out-buildings complete. Apply to Mr. F. JOSEPHSON,
123, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a House and Shop, with modern front, situated at No. 67, Market-street, near the corner of Pitt-street.
Apply to W. G. AIRSWORTH, 80, York-street.

TO BE LET, the snug water-side Residence and Gardens at present occupied by Mr. J. F. Joubert, near the Victoria Barracks, Millers Hill.
Apply on the premises; or to Mr. D. N. JOBERT, 111, Pitt-street.

TO LET, all these Central and mercantile Premises recently occupied by Messrs. Crawley and Smith, at the doors south of King-street, and next door but one to the old Police Office, are now available for business purposes, either as a shop and stables, suitable for a respectable residence, or as a warehouse and extensive stores at the market rates.
The situation, being in the heart of the city, is well known, the proprietors demand any further communication unnecessary. Apply to Mr. D. N. JOBERT, address, same as above, or to Royal Hotel; or to F. WILSON, Pine View Newtown.

TO LET, at Balmain, Glenside House. This comfortable family residence contains nine rooms, bath, laundry, &c., and is surrounded by a large garden, lawn, and acre of garden ground. For particulars apply Mr. RAMSAY, Grocer, Balmain.

TO LET, part of Evergreen Cottage, O'Connell-street, as a respectable saloon party. Enquire at the premises.

TO LET Kitchens and Cakes.—**TO LET**, first class establishment for Breads and Cakes, in the centre of the city, well known as the London Coffee House, with or without the bakehouse. Apply at the Bakers Arms, Cumberland-road.

TO LET, Globe Hand Cottages, of six rooms, and detached kitchen, &c. P. and G. KOPFF, Church-street, Mill.

TO LIME, TIMBER, AND COAL MERCHANTS.—**TO LET:** the whole, or part of a large Wharf, with store-rooms, and a large shed, situated in the Harbour. Apply to MR. KERSEY, No. 8, Dixon-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Balmain, late in the occupation of Mr. Molesworth, a Verandah Cottage of four rooms, detached kitchen and servants' bedroom, garden and good water supply, and a view of the harbour. Apply to J. C. GLUEB, land agent, Pitt-street North.

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Pavilion. Also, a Dwelling-house at Hyde Park, London-pool-street, 3 doors east of Elizabeth-street. Apply to WILLIAM BARKER, 4, ELIZABETH-STREET.

TO ELLIMONGERS. Wood-Scissors, and other splendid tools, suitable for cutting up into a splendid business, without tonnage, on the Yarra, fronting the continuation of Victoria Parade, or Shingleton's Road, with access to the wharves, and being situated near the Melbourne Railway Station, with the most convenient connection in the colony.

WILLIAM PHILIPOTT is instructed by the proprietor who is about to visit England, to sell the following Ellimongers' Establishment, with stores, drying-chambers, and yards, sorting and dressing-houses, tainting and stripping-lodges, saw-mill, saw-pit, barking-shed, and various other conveniences for eight horses, and various other buildings forming in every respect the most complete premises for getting up of all the colonies, and equal to the best getting up of 6000 full-blooded stock per week.

This Establishment will be let with Fourteen Acres of Land, on a portion of which is erected a commodious dwelling-house, with drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and store-rooms, two bedrooms, servants' kitchen about 30 feet square, with various other conveniences.

The House is beautifully situated on the banks of the river facing the Studley Park reserve, is surrounded by ornamental gardens, grand grounds, lawns, flower beds, and a point of view; no better place could be compared with the most finished residence in the colony. The price is a fruit plantation like about one acre, and a portion of it is planted with trees.

Few opportunities like the present can be offered, as the house will at once enter upon a most lucrative business, and the land will be found profitable for grazing.

Allowing a fair value for the house & 40 ground rent, Mr. Philipott will stand at a mere nominal loss.

For further particulars apply to J. C. PHILIPOTT, at the Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

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